FULL BODY TELEPORTATION SYSTEM

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention is a system that teleports a human being through hyperspace from one location to another using a pulsed gravitational wave traveling through hyperspace.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The basis for this invention is an event, referring to **FIG. 1**, occurring on May 2, 2004, in which the inventor ("he") personally experienced a full-body teleportation while walking to the bus stop (A) along a road (B) that runs perpendicular to the nearby commercial airport runways where planes are landing. There is a wide iron grating (D) for water drainage that crosses the road at the center of the bus stop. The grating width is such that one has to make a concerted effort to jump across it in order to get from one side to the other. Approximately 50 meters from the iron grating, he (E) felt a vertical wave (F), similar to a flag waving in the breeze, traveling down the street toward the bus stop. The wave velocity was about 1 meter per second, which was slightly faster than his walking speed. In the next instance, he (G) found himself down the street near the corner of the next block. Realizing that he had passed the bus stop, he turned around to see the iron grating approximately 50 meters up the street in back of him. Because there was no recollection of having jumped across the iron grating nor of having passed the bus stop's yellow marker line, he realized that he had been teleported a distance of 100 meters while moving along with the traveling wave. It was obvious that the wave was pulsed because the front edge overtook the inventor, moved with him momentarily, and then the back edge of wave left him as it moved on down the street. While contemplating this sequence of events, he then looked up and saw in a span of a few seconds a twin-turboprop airplane (C) in the distance crossing above the road while making a shallow descent in order to land at the airport.

[0003] It took a number of days in order to understand this sequence of events. The explanation involves knowledge of a wide range of subjects such as gravitation physics, hyperspace physics, wormhole electromagnetic theory and experimentation, quantum physics, and the nature of the human energy field.

[0004] It is obvious from the above scenario that the airplane momentarily crossing perpendicular to the road generates the aforementioned pulse. Because the airplane has an engine on each wing, there are two propellers which conceivably are rotating out-of-phase with each other. That is, the blade of one propeller could be pointing up and the equivalent blade on the other engine could be pointing in a slightly different direction. Notice that the tip of the blade traces out a helix as the plane is landing.

[0005] In gravitation physics, referring to **FIG. 2**, it is known that two masses of mass m**1** and m**2** (A,B) attached by lever arms slightly offset by an angle δθ along the radial direction to the rotating shaft (C), will produce a gravitational wave (D) traveling perpendicular to the shaft. The mass and wave are referred to as the source and receptor respectively. Referring to a side view looking along the shaft **FIG. 3**, the product of the mass m times the angular acceleration a is a constant such that m**1***a***1** is equal to m**2***a***2**. The distance between the masses is length L, which makes an angle θ with the horizontal axis. The difference in time of travel to the receptor gives rise to a difference in phase δθ equal to the angular velocity ω of the rotating shaft times the length L times the cosine of the angle θ

$$\delta\theta=\omega L\cos(\theta)$$

[0006] At the receptor, the amplitude of the wave is equal to the mass times the acceleration times the phase difference divided by the radius r to the receptor

$$A=\frac{m_1 a_1}{r}\delta\theta\approx\left(\frac{m\omega L\sin(\theta)}{r}\right)(\omega L\cos(\theta))=\frac{m\omega^2 L^2\sin(2\theta)}{r}$$

Even though the turboprop airplane engines have a high rotational speed and a large separation distance between masses, the gravitational wave which is produced is small and not noticed. The problem is that the gravitational constant G in this dimension has such a small value equal to the speed of light c squared divided by the linear mass Ω of the universe

$$G=\frac{c^2}{\Omega}=\frac{(299792458\ \mathrm{m/s})^2}{1.346812891\cdot 10^{27}\ \mathrm{kg/m}}=6.673200002\cdot 10^{-11}\ \frac{\mathrm{m}^3}{\mathrm{kgs}^2}$$

[0007] On the other hand, a gravitational wave traveling in hyperspace would be magnified enormously due to the face that the linear mass is so small. The magnitude of the gravitational constant in hyperspace can be estimated in the following manner. At the beginning of the 20th century, a man's parents were dying of tuberculosis. With their permission, he placed them and their beds on weighing scales. When each one passed away, each scale registered a drop in mass equal to 0.071 kilograms. This is the mass of the hyperspace energy being which resides in the physical body. Because hyperspace is co-dimensional with our dimension, the energy being interpenetrates the body and controls its movement.

[0008] Referring to **FIG. 4**, a human being has seven vortices (A through G) which are aligned along the centerline of the body. Each vortex is actually a co-gravitational field K which causes a pendulum placed in the field to spin in circles. For this reason, the K field has units of inverse seconds similar to an angular velocity. The vortex transports energy from our dimension to the energy being located in hyperspace. The gravitational field g and the co-gravitational field K are equivalent gravitationally to the electric E field and the magnetic B field found in electromagnetism. The equivalent gravitational solution to an electromagnetic problem can be obtained by substituting the following gravitational constants for the electromagnetic constants

Electromagnetic	Gravitational
q (charge)	m (mass)
ρ (volume charge density)	ρ (volume mass density)
σ (surface charge density)	σ (surface mass density)
λ (line charge density)	λ (line mass density)
J (convection current density)	J (mass current density)